## THE COURTS.

Bonds of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad.

MISERIES OF CLUB MEN.

Unhappy Wives Seeking Release from the Marital Yoke.

Another of the many suits growing out of complications arising in connection with the management of railroads in the Southern States was the subject of a lengthy argument yesterday before Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers. The title of the suit in question is John Collison vs. Sidney Hopkins and others, the question being whether the receivers of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Com-pany, appointed by the United States Circuit Court pany, appointed by the United States Circuit Court of the Northern District of Florida, should be admitted as parties defendant. The suit is not now prosecuted by any of the original parties to it, but is conducted by Thomas B. Coddington, and none of the original issues are now involved. The suit was brought in 1872, and involved the use and appropriation of \$1.30,000 of bonds issued in 1870 by the State of Florida in aid of the Jackson-ville, Pensacola and Mobile Ruilroad Company. In January, 1873, it was agreed that these bonds should go to England and be subject to certain dobts and obligations, and Coddington was to have a lien on 192 of these bonds for the payment of \$40,000. A stipulation to this effect was signed only by two of the parties to the record, and it was denied upon the argument yesterday that the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company assented thereto or anthorized any one to subject its estate to payment of Coddington's debt. It appears that the bonds, after going to England, instead of being appropriated as proposed, became subject to further litigation, and were impounded before the courts in England. Meantime a portion of the bonds were cancelled as an overissue and the remainder were pronounced by the Supreme Court of Florida unconstitutional and void. Suits were also brought in Florida to foreclose a mortgage and lease upon the railroad, and the receivers, who now seek to be made parties defendant in this suit, were then appointed. This case is now pending before Judge Van Buunt, and Coddington is seeking to geta decree adjudging him to be a creditor of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company in the sum of \$60,000, and to sell the bonds as the property of the company for their payment. The motion was argued on the part of the company by Joseph B. Stewart and by D. P. Holland for Mr. Coddington. At the close of the argument Judge Barret took the papers for examination. forthern District of Florida, should be ad-

Edward Herbert has brought a suit against mem-bers of St. Mark's Club to recover an alleged balance

ST MARK'S CLUB RENT.

of rent amounting to \$40). In this suit, which came on for trial in Part 1 of the Marine Court, yesterday, before Chief Justice Alker and a jury, Mr. lerbert includes as defendants ex-Mayor Ely, Owen Murphy, Charles G. Cornell, Patrick A. Hogan, John S. Giles, Charles McNulty, Anthony Eickhoff, J. Willtam Guntzer, Arthur McQuade, John Hayes, Oliver H. P. Kingsland, John Harris, George A. Langbein, William B. McKay, Peter Levina and others. All the defendants are prominent politicians in the Seventeenth ward, and it was claimed on behalf of the plaintiff that Owen Murphy, acting on the part of the club as treasurer, rented from him for one year, from the 1st of January, 1874, a part of the premises No. 33 Third avenue. Some time since the plaintiff brought a suit against Murphy for the same rent, charging him individually, and was defeated, with a bill of \$34 costs against him. He then brought the present suit against the defendants named as members of the club. The defendants set up the former judgment in favor of Murphy, who alone, they allege, made any contract with the plaintiff; and further, that even if the defendants were responsible as members of an association they surrendered to plaintiff and he accepted the premises in April, 1874, up to which time the rent had been paid. The onus was put on plaintiff on the trial to prove that those whom he had made defendants were members of the club. On this point there was avidence given that two or three of the defendants had paid in dues, but nothing conclusive as to their organization as an association either, as counsel expressed it, for "political or religious purposes." At the close of the plaintiff sestimony counsel for the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint of the ground that plaintiff had failed to prove his case. Chief Justice Alker said that though the evidence was very elight, yet there was some, and he though the would not be justified in dismissing the complaint at that point. Testimony was then presented on the part of the defendants to the effect that the hirring was to Murphy alone and was from month to month; that, as stated above, the premises had been surrendered to plaintiff in April, 1874, up to which time the rent had been paid, and that plaintiff had previously admitted a portion of these facts. At this point the trial was adjourn m Guntzer, Arthur McQuade, John Hayes, Oliver H. P. Kingsland, John Harris, George A.

ALLEGED WIFE BEATING.

the 11th of September, 1862, and had seven children only two, however, being now alive. Mrs. Dater has now, after eighteen years of marital life, brought suit against her husband for a limited divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The case e before Judge Sedgwick yesterday in the Superior Court, Special Term. She states in her complaint court, special form. She states in her complaint that her husband has been since 1875 an habitual drunkard, and that he has repeatedly committed acts of cruelty upon her and her children. Among other acts of alleged cruelty she says that on one occasion he threw her violently into a chair, pushed down her head upon her knees, and held her in that position despite her cries and entreaties until she became insensible and was with difficulty brought back to consciousness. She says that the injuries resulting from this attack have been lasting and permanent. On various occasions, she alleges, he pawned her personal property, her bedding and the clothes of herself and children, so that she was obliged to borrow clothing to enable her to leave the house. In conclusion, she avers that her husband is able to support her, and asks for a decree of separation and that he be compelled to provide for her. The derendant denies that he has treated the plaintiff in a cruel manner or that he has treated the plaintiff in a cruel manner or that he is an habitual drunkard. He specifically denies each allegation of cruelty, and says that, although he is not a drunkard, he is not a strict advocate of temperance, nor is the plaintiff a consistent disciple of total abstinence." He charges that she has an incorrigible temper, and has been guilty of sautkery with various persons. On application Judge Sedgwick yesterday entered an order striking out certain portions of the answer as irrelevant and redundant.

A soutewhat similar suit to the above has been husband has been since 1875 an habitual

out certain portions of the answer as irrelevant and redundant.

A somewhat similar suit to the above has been brought in the Court of Common Pleas by Margaret Ross Gillen against Daniel O'Connell Gillen, in which the plaintiff complains that her husband, to whom she was married in June, 1867, has beaten and maltreated her. On one occasion, she says, he blacked her eyes, and upon her remonstrating spat in herface and on another occasion deliberately discharged a loaded pistol at her and came very near killing her. In November last, she says, he abandonsed her, taking with him all her clothes, and has since refused to support her. Judge J. F. Daly resterday referred the case to Richard M. Henry.

On the petition of Margaret McGill, her father.

case to Richard M. Henry.

On the petition of Margaret McGill, her father, George A. Morris, was yesterday appointed by Judge Sedgwick her guardian ad litem, to bring a suit for limited divorce against her husband, Daniel McGill, whom she charges with cruel and inhuman treatment.

IN A BAD HOLE

A suit brought against the city by G. A. J. Norman was tried yesterday, before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court. The plaintiff claimed \$15,000 for iges alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of the negligence of the city in allowing the sidewalk on the east side of Third avenue, between 134th and 135th streets, to remain out of repair. On the evening of November 8, 1877, the plaintiff, who was returning home from business, fell into a hole in the sidewalk, and in failing dislocated his shoulder and was thereby permanently injured. The plaintiff aleged in his complaint that the place where he fell was included within the boundary of the "old Boston road," near Third avenue, and that the sidewalk on the cast side of the road, between 134th and 135th streets, had long been used as a public highway, and that it had become the duty of the city, since the annexation act, to keep the sidewalk in good repair. These allegations were denied by the city, and, as plaintiff was unable to prove them on the trial, the complaint was unable to prove them on the trial, the complaint was unable to prove them on the trial, the complaint was unable to prove them on the trial, the complaint was unable to the sidewalk in good repair. These allegations were denied by the city, and, as plaintiff was unable to prove them on the trial, the complaint was unable to prove them on the trial, the complaint was unable to the city were material allegations and that it was necessary for plaintiff it prove them as part of his case. Messrs. F. B. and N. A. Chedsey appeared for the plaintiff, and C. P. Miller, Assistant Corporation Counsel, for the city. on of the negligence of the city in allowing the

The trial of a somewhat singular suit was begun yesterday, before studge Donohue. Silas H. Jessup sues Dr. A. Hawley Heath for \$1,400, claimed to be due as balance for money borrowed and on a note. The Doctor puts in a counter claim for \$3,400, for medical services and medicines, and for one year's net profits of the plaintiff's business, which he estimates at \$25,000, for restoring the eye sight to an

eye of the plaintiff's daughter.

jointly indicted with John Lynch for burglary in the third degree, was tound guilty yesterday before Judge Cowing and sentenced to State Prison for four years. The same sentence was imposed on Lynch, who pleaded guilty. The same Judge ordered writs of nolle prosequi against Michael O'Neill and Thomas O'Shaughnessy, dry goods clerks, who chanced to be on the sidewalk in front of the store of John E. Kaughran, on Broadway, when stones were, thrown at the show windows, supposed to be the result of disaffection on the part of members of the Dry Goods Clerks Early Closing Association.

A motion was made by Colonel Geo. H. Hart, before Judge Van Hoesen, to retax the costs in the case of Donnelly against Jenkins and others, in which Mrs. Donnelly against Jenkins and others, in which med by Mrs. Donnelly as a peor person, and when the taxation was had before the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas he only silowed the plaintiff the disbursements she actually paid out. From his decision Colonel Hart appealed to Judge Van Hoesen, who yesterday decided that she was entitled to recover her full costs.

Before Judge Potter, holding Supreme Court, Cirjointly indicted with John Lynch for burglary in

birsements are enisted to Judge Van Hoesen, who yesterday decided that she was entitled to recover her full costs.

Before Judge Potter, holding Supreme Court, Circuit, there was commenced yesterday the trial of a suit brought by the Bank of the Metropolis against Prederick A. Coukling. The plaintiff alleges that in July, 1876, the defendant guaranteed payments made by the bank for the ensuing twelve months in discounting notes of the Secor Sewing Machine Company, and that there is due on notes thus discounted \$12,248 72, to recover which sum the suit is brought. On the part of the defence it is claimed that some of the notes were discounted after the expiration of the twelve months; that non-compliance with a provise in the contract freed the defendant from liability, and that bonds of the company were deposited as collateral, which bonds were sold and the proceeds applied to the discharge of the notes.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMRERS—Held by Judge Bar-rett.—Nos. 28, 33, 39, 40, 41, 74, 88, 93, 106, 107, 161, 63, 164, 865, 165, 167. Call begins at No. 176 to the and of the calendar.

rett.—Nos. 28, 33, 39, 40, 41, 74, 88, 93, 105, 107, 101, 103, 164, 405, 165, 167. Call begins at No. 175 to the end of the calendar.

Supreme Court—General Terr—Held by Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Ingalls.—Nos. 19, 24, 65, 118, 156, 161, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174½, 175, 176, 177, 177, 177, 178, 178, 180, 182, 184, 185, 187, 186, 188, 186, 182, 184, 185, 187, 186, 188, Supreme Court—Special Terr—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Law and fact—Nos. 707, 258, 706, 821, 822, 796, 775, 503, 564, 792, 798, 799, 426, 793, 808, 815, 584, 776, 790, 782, 817, 753, 807, 756, 217, 727.

Supreme Court—Criccutt—Part 1—Held by Judge Donohue.—Nos. 4215, 2959, 2376, 1239, 2270, 2633, 2725, 2666, 2773, 2692, 2734, 2755, 2510, 2821, 1822, 2823, 2825, 2835, 2844, 2833, 2680, 2313, 1865, 1805 ½, 1666, 2773, 2897, 4746, 124, 125, 2125, 2827, 1240 ½, 384, 2722, 2840, Part 2—Adjournel until Monday next. Part 3—Held by Judge Potter.—Nos. 2411, 3680, 4151, 1835, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1803, 2283, 3488, 1726, 2203, 2274, 398, 1998, 1161, 2341, 2291, 892, 829, 1540, 2541

ETIII. COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—No day calendar. COMMON PLEAS—THIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Hoesen.—Nos. 814, 831, 829, 487, 488, 826, 827, 840, 412, 413, 704, 802, 803, 1222. Part 2.—Adjourned

COMMON PLEMS—THIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Hoesen.—Nos. 814, 831, 829, 487, 488, 826, 827, 840, 412, 413, 704, 802, 803, 1222. Part 2.—Adjourned for the term.

MASINE COURT—Thial Term—Part 1—Held by Chief Justice Alker.—Nos. 4211, 5407, 4768, 4708, 5129, 4014, 2718 5474, 5733, 2973, 2330, 5144, 4756, 2971, 5534. Part 2—Held by Judge Sinnott.—Nos. 4118, 3892, 3133, 5038, 5435, 5023, 4265, 3340, 4019, 5202, 5193, 5127, 4015, 5205, 5390. Part 3—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 5170, 4992, 5227, 5228, 4421, 5178, 5185, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5295, 5218, 5229, 5243.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1—Held by Judge Gildersleeve.—The People vs. Peter Woods, robbery; Same vs. Stephen A. Smith, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Cornelius Mulcare and Alexander M. Kimon, robbery; Same vs. John Hicks, burglary; Same vs. Joseph McCarthy, grand larceny; Same vs. Kitty Wilson and Maggie Smith, grand larceny; Same vs. Kitty Wilson and Maggie Smith, grand larceny; Same vs. Joseph Baker, grand larceny; Same vs. Joseph Baker, grand larceny; Same vs. Joseph Saker, grand larceny; Same vs. Lizzie Stewart, Larceny from the person; Same vs. John Noll, assault and battery; Same vs. Joseph O'Rourke, assault and battery; Same vs. Joseph O'Rourke, assault and battery; Same vs. Joseph O'Rourke, assault and battery; Same vs. Held by Judge Cowing.—The People vs. Richard E. Butts, felomous assault and battery; Same vs. Herman Husch, forgery; Same vs. Leroy Bostwick, petit larceny; Same vs. William Montgomery, grand larceny; Same vs. Herman Husch, forgery; Same vs. Jeroy Bostwick, petit larceny; Same vs. John O'Neill, grand larceny; Same vs. William McCartney, grand larceny; Same vs. John O'Neill, grand larceny; Same vs. Herman Husch, forgery; Same vs. John o'Neill, grand larceny; Same vs. John o'Neill, grand larcen

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1879. The following business was transacted in the Su-

The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:—
No. 573. F. W. Huidekoper et al., appellants, vs. Hinckley Locomotive Works.
No. 630. William R. Fosdick et al., appellants, vs. The Southwestern Car Company.
No. 631. William R. Fosdick et al., appellants, vs. Michael Schall, intervener.—Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern district of Illinois.
As these three cases involve the same questions.

As these three cases involve the same questions

As these three cases involve the same questions in equity, and can be settled by a single decision, they are argued together. The point in controversy is one of importance and general interest, especially to railroad corporations, and several million dollars already depend upon its final decision in this Court to say nothing of the cases which will hereafter arise. It is, briefly, whether a court of equity, which is called upon to foreclose a railroad mortgage and appoint a receiver, has discretionary power, without the consent of the parties in interest, to appoint a receiver, has discretionary power, without the consent of the parties in interest, to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of the mortgage property to the payment of the unsecured indebtedness of the railroad company existing when the receiver is appointed instead of first paying the mortgage indebtedness.

Mr. Ashbel Green opened the case for the appellants, and argued that the Circuit Court, from whose decree all three cases were appealed, had no lawful power to defeat the first mortgage security by appropriating any part of the proceeds of the sale to pay for cars, locomotives, &c., bought by the mortgagor corporation years after the ilen of the mortgagor corporation years after the ilen of the mortgage had become fixed and paramount. He was followed by Mr. R. B. Roberts and Mr. J. M. Butler for the appellee, who maintained that the possession of a railway and the equipment in use upon it, taken by a receiver tinder appointment of a Court, changes no right of ownership of any part of the property so taken, and that a contract of the conditional sale of rolling stock to a railroad company, as conditional vendee, takes possession while the conditional vendee, takes poss

its receiver.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock. THE DARK-EYED STRANGER.

Miss Bessie Goldstein warbles sweetly and dances

eatly every night at Harry Miner's Theatre, in the Bowery, for the delectation of mirth-loving swains. Her favorite airs are said to be "The Pretty Little Dark-eyed Stranger," "Love Among the Roses" and other ditties of that classic order. On Monday night other ditties of that classic order. On Monday night she sang more pathetically and tripped more lightly than usual, and during one of her fancy steps toward the footlights she saw in the front row a dark-eyed, curly-headed and ofive-complexioned gentleman, whose luminous orbs were fastened upon her. Bessie's heart gave a wild leap, fluttered and fell, pierced by the "bilind bow boy's butt shafts," and—she met the man with the lughtning glance an hour later. He told her he was a wealthy Cuban planter, sojourning pro tem, in the Empire City and anxious only to find one fair maid whose heart could pulsate for him and whose ruture should be his care.

Bessie slept; morning dawned, and she awoke. There was a strange odor in the apartment, a carefully folded towel on the floor, and a nausea at her stomach which indicated but foo plainly that she had been chloroformed. Where was the Cuban' Gone! Her clothes, teo, had vanished. Bessie rang the bell, got aid and appeared yesterday at Essex Market Police Court against the dark-syed Cuban, who turned out to be no less a personage than Charles Revere, a colored gentleman, of doubtful character and well known to the police. He was shown to have taken the girl's clotices, worth \$12, wrapped up in a bed quilt and was attempting to dispose of them when he was captured. He was held in \$1,000 built to answer, and Bessie, filled with mingled indignation and regret, drew down her veil and left the Court. she sang more pathetically and tripped more lightly

## A CONVICT'S CONFESSION.

Daniel Dougherty, a young man residing in Brooklyn, was last week convicted in the Hudson County (N. J.) Court of General Sessions, before Judge Garsummary of Law Cases.

The trial of a somewhat singular suit was begun esterday, before Judge Donohue. Silas H. Jessup mes Dr. A. Hawley Heath for \$1,400, claimed to be ide as balance for money borrowed and on a note. The Doctor puts in a counter claim for \$3,400, for nedical services and medicines, and for one year's let profits of the plaintiff's business, which he estimates at \$25,000, for restoring the eye sight to an ye of the plaintiff's daughter.

John Green, Alias Thomas Godfrey, alias Sullivan, retson, at Jersey City, on an indictment charging him

THE BURNSIDE BILL.

GENERAL CRITICISM OF THE MEASURE-SUBJEC-TION OF THE CIVIL AUTHORITY TO THE MIL-ITARY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: -

Congress at its last session enacted a law creating a commission to consider upon, and report if neces-sary, a bill to reorganize the army, and under that law a commission was appointed consisting of mom-bers of both houses. The commission met and organized by selecting General Burnside as its chairman; it adjourned to meet at the Warm Springs of Virginia; it met there for a week—at least a few of its weights; it meetings did—and it then adjourned to meet in New York in November. What it did at the Warm Springs no one seems to know. If it did anything it has not been made public. As to what it did in New York, all that is known is that it occupied parlors at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a fortnight, had a detail of artillery soldiers to guard its doors, allowed no one to know what it was doing, and, after exhausting its appropriation for expenses, adjourned to meet in Washington when Congress should con-

sions of three weeks in all, and in that time considered, discussed and determined upon a bill of 294 pages, whose provisions should repeal all the laws enacted by Congress for the efficiency of the army for 100 years, and not only determined upon the bill, but actually had it licked into shape and ready to be presented. And presented it was to Congress before the holiday recess.

OBJECT OF THE BILL. To the statesmen of former days this would seem quick work, and even now some thinking people might well question, without seeing the result of its labors, whether the commission had taken sufficient time to debate such an important measure. But when one reads the bill presented, studies its incon-gruities, realizes its revolutionary tendency, recognizes the master hand which evidently directed its building, remembers the history of our late war, or thinks of future wars, no question enters his mind.

nizes the master hand which evidently directed its building, remembers the history of our late war, or thinks of future wars, no question gaters his mind. He sees at a glance the incompetency of the members of that commission, and he wonders how such men as individually composed it should collectively assert that their names should be appended to ston a document. To discuss it section by secticism was an apprenciably to the one which is the most prominent. To discuss it section by secticism was an apprenciably to the one which is the most prominent. The evident object of the bill is nothing less than this—to place the military power of the land paramount to the civil, to marp line great civil office of the Secretary of War, and to place above the Secretary of the General of the Army, to clothe him with the power to direct, the power to control and the right to choose the persons who shall disburse the annual appropriations made by Congress, not only for our little army but for the whole military establishment. In short, it places in the hands of General Sherman a power never before claimed by any military man, but often and urgently disclaimed by all great ones; notably so by Wellington, Washington, Macomb, Scott and Grant.

It his does not mean revolution what does it mean? If it is not intended to mean this, can it be conceived that a body of otherwise intelligent men should be capable of devising such a measure? It is not conceivable, and the only explanation is that this revolutionary measure was prepared for this weak body by designing men, by military men high in authority, aided by those who hope to rise as high, and adopted without thought, and without knowing list anti-republican tendency. I trust the measure will be fully debated when it comes up and its iniquities exposed. The commission was charged only with considering the reorganization of the army that has been the pride of our nation for so many long years. It went beyond and has attempted to reorganize the office and duties of the Secretary of

APPEARANCE OF A JOB.

And for what is this done? Can it be that this job extends so far that it was the intention not only to say that the government should not manufacture and thus establish its standards, but that it should

say that the government should not manufacture and thus establish its standards, but that it should have no expert officers to declare the value of its contract goods, to fix the prices at which they should be procured and to protect its interests against the well known capacity of the shoddyies existing or brought into existence by the necessities of war? It looks very much like it. If the members of this commission were not cognizant of a job when they agreed to its previsions, and I cannot believe they were, they have laid themselves open to suspicion, and in the minds of our too ready population to believe ill of our public men that suspicion is almost equal to guilt.

If this bill becomes a law the government, now manufacturing for its necessities and not for the trade, interfering with none in the prosecution of legitimate business, is to throw aside its experience, its invested capital, its accumulated labors of years, dismiss its officers and depend for its supplies of all military stores upon the caprice of private manufacturers. The proposition is simply astounding, and it will so strike every unprejudiced mind. Yet General Sherman says this bill will meet with the concurrence of all, except perhaps the Ordnance Department, which it hurts the mats that that department; but, worse than that, it hurts the nation. Individuals can stand such legislation, but governments cannot. A wrong to an individual is soon forgotien, a wrong to a nation is lasting. If this Congress is not mad it will quickly suppress a bill that will, if it becomes a law, make us the but of our foreign friends, who have so often complimented our military institutions.

SHUTTING UP OUR ARMORIES AND ARSENALS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Burnside's Army bill, now pending before Congress, contains at least three salient features that deserve

First-Shutting up our armories and arsenals and placing the country at the mercy of contractors, who with all their patriotism, aim at making money first and last. Without entering into a detailed statement of the folly of such a course, it is sufficient that all the countries of Europe, with an experience running back to the dark ages, keep the manufacture of war material in their own hands. England has her Wooiwich and Enfield, France has Rouelle and others, Germany has Potsdam, and Russia has the imperial workshops near St Peteraburg. And one and all in time of war judiciously supplement the productions of their grand arsenals with the part of wisdom, and I do not believe Congress will adopt a plan that will open the vaults of the part of wisdom, and I do not believe Congress will adopt a plan that will open the vaults of the Treasury to the rapacity of contractors.

Second—Humiliating the office of the Secretary of War and so enlarging the powers of the military as to make the civil authority subordinate to it. I know of no good reason for such a radical change in the theory and practice of a republican government. To place the purse of the military establishment and the donors and station of every office in the hands of the General, even were he as wise, as prudent and as patriotic as Washington, would make the framers of the constitution furn in their graves. I cannot believe such a thing among the possibilities.

Third—Reducing the personnel of the staff to a minimum. A close study of the first few pages of the bill impresses the most ignorant in army matters that the different sections have been framed in the inferest of some and in direct antagonism to others. To organize our army upon the basis of foreign armies is pure folly. We are a people and have a government different from these across the water, with necessities peculiarly our own, and with a large aboriginal population to be kept in subjection entirely without an example. To our congress has been given the power, and properly, to so organize our military service as may best subserve our wants in our comparative isolation in this water, with a certain stations to garrian and aupply, with an immense se own hands. England has her Woolwich and Enfield, France has Rouelle and others, Germany has Pots-

watch and suppress, a large staff is an absolute necessity. Its size cannot be measured by the muster rolls or the number of soldiers that are to be clothed, housed, fed and armed, but must depend on the duty, to be performed in places thousands of miles apart. It is easier to supply a body of 10,000 soldiers in the city of New York than a company of fifty men in the mountains of Idaho and Montana, or on the arid plains of Arizona. And yet the provisions of the bill have been framed on this absurd principle, which no business man would tolerate in a business that did not extend beyond one of our counties.

But the bill goes even further than this, in contravention of a century's experience of departments and offices. None of its provisions has struck the people so forcibly as section 29, reducing the Ordnance Department to fifteen officers. I speak advisedly in saying that this department is the most important of any to the country. In every country on the face of the earth the improvement in heavy cannon, gunpowder, projectiles and all war material stands foremost among the instrumentalities of national power and defence. Ships of war, fortifications, the detence of frontiers, of roadsteads and harbors—all wait upon the daily developments of great guns. A single stride in advance by one great Power is instantly followed by corresponding effort on the part of other Powers to meet it. The whole system of engineering is obliged to wait patiently on the next move of ordnance experience. In our own country—and I speak from personal observation of what is being effected at the ordnance proving ground at Sandy Hook—the Ordnance Department has progressed with a rapidity and success cutirely unexpected on account of the very small appropriations given by Congress for the armament of our sea coast. The roports published annually by the Chief of Ordnance of the army exhibit a degree of talent, industry and research not to be excelled by any other body of officers known, and other officers well known in military circles a

great department and brings it to a condition of inefficiency to which it once declined in 1832, after an
eleven years' trial of this so-called novel system of
details.

FUNCTIONS OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

There seems to be an extraordinary degree of
ignorance in the public mind in regard to the
functions and duties of the Ordnance Department.

Even members of the Burnside Commission seem to
think, and act on the belief, that it was organized for
the mere supply of our army. It does not appear
to be known that if the army were reduced to-day to 100 men all told the
Ordnance Department would be as necessary to
the country as it is now. What are its duties? In a
word, they are to prepare the country for war;
nothing less. Our forts, however perfect and complete they may be, are inert masses that are intended
as a protection to the great guns which the Ordnance
Department has to design and provide. And does
any one suppose that great ordnance, with its carriages and powder and shot and implements, ac., can
be provided at a moment's notice, at the click of the
telegraph or the telephonic whisper, when the toesin
of war has sounded its alarm? Can such an armament be purchased in our markets as we buy food
and clothing for our soldiers? Is it not known that
the preparation of such war material requires years
of labor and millions of money? And the very
men who for years have been educating themselves
from the small beginnings and experience of leutenants to grapple with the thousand and one difficuties, scientific and practical, that environ that
specialty in the profession, are now to be lost to the
country by the provision of this bill. The young
heutenant can enter the Ordnance Department, by
merit alone, through the same ordeal of a rigid competitive examination. No drones are admitted or
can enter through personal influence, and at every
step to capiain, major, lieutenant cell, in the years the
people will demand its restoration, as they did in
1832, after a long trial of this very scheme. I d

RIVAL COMMON COUNCILS.

Mayor Cooper has received the following commu nication from what is known as the "Wolf" or "Cromwellian" Board of Aldermen. The members claim that that part of the charter providing for mi nority representation is unconstitutional:-

To the Hon. EDWARD COOPER, Mayor of the city of New To the Hon. Edward Cooper, Mayor of the city of New York.—
Please take notice that the Aldermen elected at the last election held in the city of New York, Navender 5, 1878, six on a ticket at large and three on a ticket in each Senate district in said city, pursuant to the constitutional portion of a certain act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 30, 1873 (chapter 355, section 4 of the Laws of 1873), and the several amendments thereto, have duly organized as the lawful Board of Aldermen of said city by electing and appointing all the officers where of required by law, and by reason thereof, are now in seasion as the legal Common Council of the city of New York, and as such are ready and willing to receive any communication that you may desire to lay before the Common Council of said city.

That in the interest of good government, and in order that the constitution may be maintained, we demand that you recognize said Board of Aldermen as the legal Common Council of the city of New York.

MILLIAM E. DEMAREST, DANIEL CHIMMINS, JOHN WIZNER,
AND YET ANOTHER.

The Mayor also received the following notice from Board claiming to have been elected under the harter of 1870:—

charter of 1870:—

New York, Jan. 6, 1879.

To Hon. Edward Cooper, Mayor of the city of New York:—
Dear Sin-You are hereby notified that the Board of Al dermen, elected pursuant to an act of the Legislature, passed April 5, 1870, chapter 137, is now in assiston, properly organized as the only lawful Common Council of the city of New York, and are ready to receive any communication of an official character that you may conceive it

M. T. BRUNDAGE, CHARLES W. ANDERSON. JOHN D. CLEARY, MARTIN KEOGH, Jr., Both these communications were placed on file.

ALDERMANIC CLERKS.

The new Clerk of the Common Council, Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., made the following appointment yesterday:-Deputy Clerk, Captain Francis J. Twomey; First Assistant Clerk, Thomas Murphy; Second Assistant Clerk, Patrick McMullen; Third Assistan Assistant Oseph Hartman; Fourth Assistant Clerk, Jacob Dexhelmer; Engrossing Clerk, George Waters; Assistant Engrossing Clerk, Charles F. James; Librarian, John P. Mahonoy; Assistant Librarian, J. T. Pangburn; Messenger, William D. Lembau; Assistant Messenger, Francis McGrave; Doorkeeper, Charles A. Schaffer; Sergeant-at-Arms, Albert Osborne.

THE COUNTY CLERK'S BOOKS.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS GRANTED BY JUDGE DONOHUE PENDING APPEAL FROM ORDER OF JUDGE DAVIS.

As already published, directly following the recent order of Judge Davis granting a peremptory man damus directing County Clerk Gumbleton to permit an examination of the books and records in his office by the Committee of the Bar Association application was made to Judge Donehue for a stay of proceed ings on such order pending an appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term. Judge Donohue yesterday gave his decision granting the application for a stay, the following being his decision:-

gave his decision granting the application for a stay, the following being his decision:—

JUDGE DONORUE'S OPINION.

The only and simple question in the case when the facts are considered is, Shall the respondent be allowed an appeal? because an appeal without a stay will be of no use whatever—would be a farce. The order directs a peremptory mandamus, and when that is presented to the respondent he must either obey, in which case his appeal is of no avail, or remeal and have himself in contempt and liable to punishment for such contempt. The law absolutely allows an appeal on the order, and this I do not understand the relators deny. The question of granting a stay, if one of discretion, is to be exercised, not by reviewing any alleged errors committed by the judge who made the order complained of, because that would be simply appealing from one judge to another, but by ascertaining whether the defendant makes his appeal in good faith, and in looking at that question I am to assume that I agree with the judge who made the order.

QUESTION OF GOOD FAITH.

On this question of good faith the question is not what in my opinion are the merits, but whether the applicant in good faith seeks the review. When, as in this case, the respondent swears to such good faith in and respectable counsel, acting for-him, state their good faith in the points raised by them, I think the absolute right or appeal which the law gives should be allowed unless some loss or injury is to occur by delay. The allogation, in part at least, as I understand, of the relators, is that the examination of the books asked is to see if the legal rees only archarged. It seems to me that no time will be lost, even if the appeal is allowed, in getting at this, because the parties who have paid such fees can be redressed. In disposing of the question presented here all questions of reeling must be left out of the cause the parties in it to be the only, or at least most inportant matter, and to be disposed of on special principles. But the only true rule

JUSTICE PINCKNEY'S TRIAL.

Justice Walter S. Pinckney before Referee Buell was a lawyer named Wylle, who swore that he had re peatedly argued cases in the Seventh District Civil Court, but never saw His Honor under the influence of liquor. Similar testimony was given by several other witnesses and the hearing was then adjourned until half-past three P. M. to-day. OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[Norg.-Letters intended for this column must be companied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing. Write only on one side of the paper .- ED. HERALD.]

GIVE US MEN FOR POLICEMEN. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

the evening of January 4, during a fire, a young police officer threw me to the sidewalk with such force as officer three me with the control of the control of the burning a friend in the burning building, corner of Hudson and West Twelfth streets, I felt somewhat interested, J. K. L.

TO THE EMTOR OF THE HERALD :--

CAUTION THOSE ENGINEERS

I wish to mention that, in coming up the New York Elevated road last night, and in turning at Fifth street curve, women were actually so scared they screamed aloud, "The cars are going over!" and jumped up out of their seats. There will be a herrible accident there some day it engineers do not go slower.

A FORGOTTEN ORDINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Why is not the regulation of the Board of Health in regard to the carrying of soiled linen in the cars enline, and every Monday morning and evening the order is constantly violated. I have called the attention of the conductors to it, but they one and all say it is the duty of the "sanitary inspectors."

CLEAN THE SIDEWALKS.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
Permit me to suggest that if the city ordinance in regard to keeping the walks free from snow and ice was enforced and delinquents promptly fined it was enforced and delinquents promptly lines is would not only be a boon to pedestrians but a bless-ing to thousands of idle men who could, by clearing the walks, obtain the means to ward off hunger and relieve the wants of many dependent on them. W. B. C.

DISGRACEFUL NEGLECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I wish to ask in your valuable paper the reason the ash carts have not emptied the ashes for two weeks in Clinton place (Eighth street), from Sixth avenue to Macdougal street? It is a disgrace that ash barrels and boxes full of garbage line the sidewalks, white the ashes are thrown in the street, to the great annoyance of the residents. Cannot the ash cart come around once in a while?

HOUSEKEEPER.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Will you inform the taxpayers through your valua-Will you inform the taxpayers through your valuable sheet how their money goes to pay sinecures? In the Park Department there is a man named Bortholf, who draws \$1,650 a year as keeper of Central Bridge, but does no work; he hires a man for \$1 a day to do it for him. There were always two men on that bridge until Tammany got control. There will be an accident there some day that will knock Harlem Bridge in the shade.

WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-West Fifty-seventh street, south side, west of Ninth ayenue, has a dangerous sidewalk. The lots have been taxed to furnish the walk, but our inefficient, well paid "Building Department" has per-mitted somebody to tear up the walk to build a house. The house has been deserted, unfinished, for months, but a Street Department of great activity—at election time—does not warn the owner to repair the street. "The best police in the world" do not report the dangerous walk. Without a dollar of expense to the city it might be fixed; but those who are paid to look after it are busy drawing salaries. I wrote over a month ago to the Street Department. No notice was taken of the matter. I am airaid that some of my family will break their backs by tumbling into an unfinished cellar. To be sure, damages could be recovered from the city in such case, but money won't buy new backs. A. S. W.

THAT UNGUARDED BRIDGE AGAIN.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have had occasion to cross Harlem Bridge twice a day for several years, and I have observed that since the gates were used they have nearly always been opened while the draw was yet in motion. I think every passenger over it has experienced a sensation of motion on the draw after the guard is removed and it is supposed to be closed. I have frequently felt it, and strongly enough to throw me off my feet felt it, and strongly enough to throw me off my feet at times. If this city is to be put to the expense of supporting more gatekeepers in addition to those now employed (who are two gatemen, two engineers and one detailed policeman), the Harlem River will be a costly job to the taxpayers. I have frequently noticed that the draw is opened long before it is necessary, even before the sailing craft have raised their anchors, and then the large crowd on the bridge become impatient when exposed to the biting wind which blows across. If London had to put up so costly a structure and support so many men for each bridge across the Thames, I do not think the people there would tolerate it very long. Just look at the fact of starting the High Bridge steamboats from the east side of the bridge in summer, thus compelling the draw to be opened so frequently. Again, why are not steamboats which ply under it compelled to the draw to be opened are not steamboats which ply under it compelied ware not steamboats which ply under it compelied ware not steamboats. JOHN BULL.

ANOTHER YEAR TO SERVE.

The Board of Superintendents of the Poor of Rich mond County held their first meeting for 1879 yes-terday at the County Poorhouse. A temporary or-ganization was effected by the election of Superinten-dent Decker as chairman and Superintendent Stores

dent Decker as chairman and Superintendent Stores as secretary.

Major Clarence T. Barrett, who was elected at the November election as Superintendent of the Poor for the town of Castleton, presented himself and claimed his seat. Daniel Dempsey, Mr. Barrett's predecessor, and opponent in the election, objected to Mr. Barrett's claim, and stated, through his counsel, Theodore C. Vermilye, that he had still a year to serve. At the last election Dempsey ran against Major Barrett, and on being defeated put in the plea that he was originally elected for a full torm of five years, leaving him still a year to serve.

Ex-Assemblyman Stephen D. Stephens, Jr., counsel of the Board of Superintendents, advised the Board that Mr. Dempsey was correct and that his claim was a just ope. Acting upon this advice the Board passed a resolution recognizing Mr. Dempsey as Superintendent of the Poor from the town of Castleton. Major Barrett intends to have the case settled in the courts.

LAST YEAR'S MORTALITY.

Twenty-seven thousand and five deaths were reported to have occurred in this city during the year 878, of which 4,320 were in institutions, 7,657 in houses containing three families and less, 14,354 in houses containing more than three families (53,15 per cent of the total mortality in tenement houses), 265 in hotels and boarding houses, 354 in the rivers and streets and 55 in dwellings not rivers and streets and 55 in dwellings not classified. The number of deaths reported from smallpox was 2; messles, 277; scarlatins, 1,02; diphtheria, 1,004; membraneous eroup, 498; whooping cough, 385; corebre-spinal fever, 99, and malarial fevers, 338. One of the deaths reported from smallpox, 191 from measles, 728 from scarlatina, 633 from diphtheria and 235 from whooping cough were in tenement houses. The average size of those who died from smallpox was 14 years, 3 months, 15 days; measles, 2 years, 5 months, 5 days; scarlatina, 4 years, 1 month, 6 days; diphtheria, 3 years, 11 months, 3 days; whooping cough, 1 year, 6 months, 14 days; membraneous croup, 3 years, 21 days; cerebro-spinal fever, 6 years, 8 months, 14 days; and malarial fevers, 22 years, 8 months, 14 days.

The highest number of deaths from measles, scarlatina, membraneous croup and cerebro-spinal fever was in the Nineteenth ward, being 43, 141, 53 and 14 respectively. The highest number (115) from diphtheria was in the Twentieth ward; from whooping cough (79), in the Twentieth ward.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

JONES—DUMONT.—On January 7, at Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., by the Rev. Richard Temple, Mr. William H. Jones, of Kansas City, Mo., to Mass Lucie Dumont, daughter of V. d. Dumont, of Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

PHILLIES—NORMAN.—On the 28th ult., at the Chapel of St. Augustine, by the Rev. A. C. Kimber, M. A., George Phillies, Esq., to Mary Eleanon, daughter of T. E. Norman. Esq., of Albany, and niece of A. C. Würtele, Esq., of New York.

DIED.

ATTKEN.—On Monday, January 6, 1879, at his resi

Fred C. Huchthausen, 469 Henry st., Brooklyn, N. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Brown.—On Monday, January 6, Carharine, widow of Robert Brown, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives and triends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Theodore R. Brown, 416 Grand av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan-

Relatives and triends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sen, Theodore R. Brown, 416 Grand av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 8, at two P. M.

Brown, 416 Grand av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 8, at two P. M.

Brown, aged 30 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 65 Marion st., on Thursday, at half-past one o'clock.

Chicago papers please copy.

BRYANT, -At her late residence, 197 10th av., Emmis BRYANT, only child of Mr. and Mrs. William Bryant, in the 3d'year of her age.

Funeral services will be heid at the residence of her grandfather, Richard Halliday, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, Thursday, January 9, at two P. M. Relatives and friends, also the members of Copestone Ladge, No. 641 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

BUCKINEZ.—On January 7, 1879, of pneumonia, Jacob W. BUCKINEZ, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 113 Yates av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the lith inst., at two clock P. M.

BYRNE,—On the 6th inst., at his residence, 306 Furman st., Brooklyn, Michael. Byrnez, in the 6th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, 5th mst., at half-past nine o'clock, thence to St. Charles Borromeo's Church, Sidney place, where a high mass of requiem will be offered up for the happy repose of his soul.

CADY.—On Satarday, January 4, 1879, at his residence, 224 West 38th st., Iaa L. CADY, aged 62 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Weshington Squars Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th st., near 6th av., on Wednesday, January 9, at the residence of no movers be sent.

CAHN.—On Monday morning, of heart disease, Charles Cahn, of Mayonce, in his 56th year.

The funeral will take place, from 232 West 40th st., Wednesday, January 9, January 9, at two o'clock P. M.

Dolino.—Suddelly, on Tue

at cleven A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Funeral car to Tarrytown.

Frankerield, Aged 3 years and 7 months.

The funeral takes place from No. 341 West 15th st., on Wednesday, January 8, 1879, at nine A. M.
French.—On Sunday, January 5, William J.
French.—On Sunday, January 5, William J.
French, aged 36 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 332 East 53d st., on Wednesday, 8th inst., at one P. M.
KEYSTONE LODGE, 215, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN—You are hereby summoned to a communication of this lodge, at the room corner Bleecker st. and Bowery, on Wednesday, 8th inst., at twelve o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother William J.
French. By order of the W. M.

FRIEDMAN.—At Saugerties, N. Y., on Tuesday, January 7, David Friedman, after a lingering sickness, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.
Gray.—George Gray, January 7, 1879.
Funeral service will be at his residence, on Thursday, 9th inst., at twelve M., 356 West 17th st.

GUILFOYLE.—On Monday, 6th inst., JAMES GUILFOYLE, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 189 High st. Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to St. James Cathedral, on Wednesday, at nine A. M., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, thence to Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush, for inferment.

Invinc.—John W. Invinc, who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty at a fire in Vesey st., on the morning of January 7, 1879, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of

morning of January 7, 1879, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 302 East 21st st., on Thursday, at one o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JACKMAN.—On Thesday, January 7, at his residence, 199 12th st., South Brooklyn, WILLIAM G. JACKMAN.

Funeral at Greenwood, Thursday, January 9, two P. M.

JEFFERS.—On Monday, January 6, ANN JEFFERS, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ellen Coyle, 13 Grove st., on Wednesday, at ten A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

Jones.—At Huguenot, S. I., January 6, Margaret A. Nolan, wife of John Jobes.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Huguenot, S. I., on Thursday, January 9, at the Reformed Dutch Church, at one o'clock P. M.

Lees.—January 7, ELIZABETH Leess, aged 79 years.

Funeral from Chapin Home, Wednesday, January 8, at two P. M.

Leeshman.—On Monday, January 6, Julia, widow of the late Simon Leserman, in the 61st year of her age. JEFFERS.—On Monday, January 6, ANN JEFFERS

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 125 West 13th st., on Wednesday morning, January 8, at ten o'clock.

Martin.—On Tuesday, January 7, Moses Jaques Martin, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 123 East 70th st., on Thursday, 9th inst., at two o'clock.

MERHAR.—On Tuesday, January 7, Mary I. MERHAR. age 27 years.

MERHAN.—On Tucsday, January 7, Mary I. MerHan, age 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's church,
corner Ridge and Grand sts., on Friday morning, at
half-past nine o'clock, when, after a solemn high
mass, the body will be borne to Calvary Cemetery.
Meakin.—On Sunday, January 5, after a short and
severe liness, Addance E., beloved wife of Alexander Meakin, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully
invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Chapei,
234 st., between 2d and 3d avs., this (Wednesday)
morning, at ten o'clock.

Monoax.—Of consumption, at Oakland, Cal., January 5, 1879, John P. Mongan, aged 38 years, formerly
one of the organists of Trinity Church, New York, a
son of Rev. John Morgan, D. D., of Oberlin College,
He leaves a wife and four children.

Morrhox.—January 7, 1879, Grace Morrison.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on the 2th inst., at twelve o'clock, from her
son-in-law, James Taylor's, 856 6th av.

McChregory.—On the 6th inst., at St. Joseph's
Home for the Aged, 15th st. and 7th av., Carmanner
MGGREGOR, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 8t. Tereas's Church, this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'clock, thence to Calvary
Cemetery.

McKenna.—Tuesday, January 7, Rosanna McKen-

nesday) morning, at nine o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

McKenna.—Tuesday, January 7, Rosanna McKenna, at her late residence, corner Robbins av. and Westchester road, East Morrisania, aged 29 years.

The tuneral will take place on Thursday, January 9, from 8t, Jerome's church, between 187th and 188th sts., Mott Haven, where a requiem mass will be celebrated at half-past ten o'clock. Relativos and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

OVERINATON.—Brooklyn, January 6, Harry Vernera Church, January 9, at two P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

O'Connon.—On Tuesday, John O'Connon, a native of Ballingarry, county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 87 years.

of Balingarry, county Tapperary, Ireland, aged of years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 406
Decatur st., between Reid and Patchen ava., Brookiyn, on Thursday, at three P. M.

Painten.—On Tuesday morning, at No. 113 East 78th st., after a short illness, Isaac Pankin, aged 49

years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Perroo.—In Brooklyn, 5th inst., Alfred Perroo, aged 42 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 186 Livingston st., on Wednesday, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends are in ...led to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 186 Livingston st., on Wednesday, at two o'clock.

PIERCE.—At West Farms, 6th inst., WILLIAM E., son of John and Elizabeth Pierce, in his 30th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 8th inst., at three o'clock, from Grace Church, West Farms.

Pourran.—On Sunday, the 5th inst., Minnin Estreate, daughter of William and Annie M. Porter, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 219 Fark, place, Brooklyn, Wednesday, the 8th inst., at half-past one o'clock F. M.

Raymens.—On Tuesday, January 7, Many, wife of John Rathers.

Funeral from her late residence, 400 Hudson st., on Thursday, January 9, at one d'clock.

RYAN.—On January 7, 1879, Anns, the beloved wife of Edward Ryan, 456 6th av., and daughter of the late Dominick Shields, Moorfield, county Tyrone, Ireland.

Requiescat in pace.

Ireland.

Requiescat in pace.

Friends of the family, also these of her sister, Mrs., Barrett, and her sensin-law, James Durkin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the above number.

STRILE.—January 6, suddenly, in this city, Dr. Alment J. Strelle, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 36 St. Mark's place, Thursday, January 9, at two P. M.

New Haven and Chicago papers please copy.

Travies.—January 4, Mark L. Travies, aged 78.

Funeral from her niece's residence, Mrs. A. Morson, 22: East 111th st., on Wednesday, January 8, at eleven o'clock A. M.

ATKEN.—On Monday, January 6, 1879, at his residence, 31 West 52d st., John Ateren, in the 53d years of his age.

Funeral services at Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th st., near Broadway, on Thursday, January 9, at onest. Businesses, Compt. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

Businesses, Commany, January 6, 1879, Eastern Herrichten, Commanday, January 6, 1879, Eastern Herrichten, and Mary A. Tunison.

Funeral from her late residence, 22 Stanton st., on Wednesday, January 8, at two o'clock. Belatives and triends of the family are invited to attend.

Bohannan, —On Monday, January 6, Mrs. Mary Bohannan, Commanday, January 6, 1879, Mame E. Tunison, aged 62 the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, Sthinghard Commanday, January 7, 1879, Robert P. Walsh, of Sear-letter, and Mary A. Herbert H. Robert E. and Maurice J. Mame E. Tunison, aged 62 the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday, January 8, at the residence of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday, January 8, at two o'clock.